FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CALLS FOR STRIKE AGAINST U.S. INTERESTS

JN041254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 April--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has called for dealing a strategic blow to U.S. interests in the area.

'Arafat stressed that the Arab nation has the weapons to enable it to confront the challenge and all U.S. and Zionist threats facing the Arab nation.

'Arafat said that the collapse of the U.S. base in Iran and the quick end of CENTO in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are heavy strategic blows and are examples of the blows that we can deal to U.S. interests in the area.

This is contained in an interview with the weekly magazine ALIF BA' published here today.

Commenting on the traitorous treaty which As-Sadat signed with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin under the auspices of the United States, the leader of world imperialism, 'Arafat said that As-Sadat has betrayed Egypt, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

Referring to the Arab unanimity at the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference and to the resolution providing for isolating As-Sadat on the Arab and international levels, 'Arafat stressed that any Arab country that retreats from this unanimity will be considered a traitor and we will deal with it accordingly.

'Arafat said that the picture is now clear. Hesitant parties have no place in our Arab ranks. Either they stand with Arab pride and liberation or with occupation and U.S. and Zionist slavery.

Referring to the Joint National Action Charter between Iraq and Syria, 'Arafat said that there is no alternative to this charter. Anyone who does not appreciate the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement within a strategic perspective will be committing a sin against the Arab nation and himself. He said that the Palestine revolution considers itself to be a natural extension of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement.

Speaking about the contacts among the Palestinian resistance groups to confront the settlement agreements that traitor As-Sadat has signed, 'Arafat said: We have drawn up a complete plan to confront all eventualities both on the military and popular struggle levels. Concluding his statement, 'Arafat said that the land will remain Arab no matter what the sacrifices and the onslaught against the Arab nation.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD STRESSES NEED FOR PALESTINIAN UNITY

JN041811 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed the need to struggle to achieve Palestinian national unity in order to confront the serious challenges facing the area.

Brother Abu Iyad added that any time any Palestinian fighter is exposed to danger, we shall all stand in the same trench to defend this fighter. Therefore, we call for the achievement of national unity from a position of responsibility. Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that all the factions in this arena have a political role to play in proportion to their organizational size.

Brother Abu Iyad was speaking at a celebration held by the Department of Mobilization and Political Guidance of the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command yesterday, on the occasion of the recent liberation of the brother detainees from the Zionist enemy prisons.

Addressing the brothers who were liberated, Abu Iyad told them that the question of getting them out of prison took much time. We have always worked and will continue to work to liberate our brothers and sisters in Zionist jails.

The Zionist enemy refused to liberate our brother strugglers. However, he responded to revolutionary violence. We are keen to continue on the same road so as to liberate all the other detainees.

Brother Abu Iyad said: We are learning lessons in national unity from our brother detainees. You expressed this national unity with all clarity inside the Zionist jails. Your experience in this field should be taken into consideration by the revolution. Abu Iyad added: You have given hope to all these who are struggling, particularly those still inside Zionist prisons.

Speaking about the Baghdad conference, Abu Iyad said: A few days ago we were in Baghdad, and we came out victorious. We went through crucial times. The firm Palestinian position coupled with the Syrian and Iraqi positions had a decisive effect in settling the political issue in the Baghdad conference.

Courage compels us to confront the traitors. This confrontation does not consist of speeches and statements. We are called upon to adopt a serious national stand. Abu Iyad stressed that action should be carried out on three axes: the Zionist enemy axis, the axis of treason, and the U.S. axis. Abu Iyad added that action on all these axes requires all our efforts and that we should bypass trivialities and remain united to confront all dangers. Concluding his speech, Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestinian revolution is a revolution for all Arabs.

Several of the brothers who had been liberated spoke afterward. They stressed the need and importance of national unity and the need to stand in the face of the conspiracy which is targeting on our weaknesses.

PLO'S MUHSIN CALLS BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS 'RELATIVE SUCCESS'

NC041628 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 2 Apr 79 p 11 NC

[Text] Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, yesterday spoke about the negative and positive aspects of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. He said: "We consider the conference to have ended in relative or perhaps incomplete success for the national Arab policy opposed to As-Sadat's treason."

He added: "It can be said that a defeat was suffered by the weak quarters attached to the United States and under its influence. These quarters had exerted utmost efforts to minimize the sanctions against As-Sadat's regime and U.S. imperialism... The forces loyal to the United States and lenient toward traitor As-Sadat have retreated because the only other alternative for evading the full implementation of the Baghdad resolutions... will be a vertical split in the Arab ranks as a prelude to an outbreak of a general civil war which will end only in the fall of all the colluding leaders."

KUWAIT

IRAQ SUPPORTED ON EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP STATUS IN OAPEC

JN051032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 April--Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali Khalifah as-Sabah has said that Kuwait goes along with the Arab consensus regarding Egypt's membership in OAPEC.

Shaykh Sabah was commenting on the call by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim to implement the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad regarding the isolation of As-Sadat's traitorous regime.

ENVOY TO CAIRO INTERVIEWED ON KUWAITI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD041236 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait's Ambassador to Cairo Sulayman Majid ash-Shahin has said in an interview published here today that Kuwait is now considering the position of its interests and investments in Egypt in the light of the Arab countries decisions to boycott Egypt politically and economically for signing the peace treaty with Israel.

The ambassador, who has been recalled from Egypt in implementation of these decisions, said that "every Egyptian measure which will harm Kuwaiti interests in Egypt is bound to be countered by a Kuwaiti measure against Egyptian interests in Kuwait."

He went on to add in his interview with AL-QABAS that the staff of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo will not all return to Kuwait even following the break in diplomatic relations," for the situation in the future may need reinforcement of the embassy staff after an agreement is reached with a third country to look after Kuwait's interests in Cairo."

Replying to a question about the future of relations between the two countries, Mr Ash-Shahin said that the possibilities are numerous and many and unpredictable, "because this depends on the extent of Egyptian reactions to the decisions of the Baghdad summit conference and the way that the Egyptian Government will treat the new situations arising from the implementation of the Arab boycott decisions." He said that Kuwait is studying all possibilities and the steps which may be taken by the Egyptian regime in the next few weeks," and any Egyptian measure that will damage Kuwaiti interests in Egypt is bound to be met with a Kuwaiti measure damaging to Egyptian interests in Kuwait."

Mr Ash-Shahin mentioned that there are many intermingled interests and relations between the two countries: "There are 1,450 Kuwaiti students studying in Egypt, while in Kuwait there are 15,000 Egyptian students; also 41,000 Egyptian employees work in Kuwaiti Government offices; and the Egyptian community, according to the figures of the Egyptian Embassy, numbers 135,000 in addition to a few thousand who are not on the records of the Egyptian Embassy."

OMAN

PRC OFFERS OMAN EXPERTISE IN BUILDING DAMS

JN041510 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 4 April--The PRC has offered the Sultanate of Oman expertise in building dams and has promised to send a mission to study the sultanate's needs in collecting water in the future.

This was stated by the Chinese charge d'affaires, (Dai Chera Feng), during his meeting today with Omani Minister of Electricity and Water Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Harithi.

SAUDI ARABIA

ARAB-EUROPEAN RELATIONS VIEWED IN LIGHT OF TREATY

LD041311 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 31 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Look at Arab-European Relations"]

[Excerpts] Since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the European countries have been adopting a wait-and-see attitude toward the difficult developments in the Middle East and calculating their losses and profits should they approve the expected peace treaty. This treaty has today become a reality.

The first country to show balance and reason has been France. During and after the Jerusalem visit and before and after the treaty was signed, France warned of the consequences of concluding a treaty that will not serve peace but will merely divide the Arab world.

The other European members of the Common Market are still marking time before issuing a clear statement defining their attitude toward what is happening in the Middle East. Before adopting any attitude they want to see how such an attitude might divide their ranks and what negative effects it would have on their economies, such as increasing unemployment and inflation. This is in view of the fact that the gulf countries carry particular economic and political weight and would not tolerate any further "nonsense" should the European countries decide to support fully Washington's ill-conceived agreement.

Next to France comes Britain, which has also expressed its objection to a separate agreement that will not lead to a comprehensive and just peace in the area. During the British queen's visit to the gulf, British Foreign Secretary David Owen made a statement asserting that his country "opposes any separate agreement between Egypt and Israel." The foreign secretary today is silent. He is probably waiting for the reaction of the countries of the Common Market, of which Britain is a member.

Now Europe is aware that the Arabs are serious about pursuing a firm policy which will probably be announced [at the Baghdad foreign ministers conference] today; they will apply this policy against whoever cooperates with their enemies. The Arab slackness at the beginning and during the Camp David conference and the subsequent Leeds and Blair House meetings has emboldened many international quarters which have come to believe that, because of their constant differences, the Arabs will not be able to unite their ranks in the face of dangers threatening their security and interests.

This Arab slackness has also encouraged some ugly European exploitation, a situation that calls for a thorough reconsideration of Arab attitudes toward every European country in light of each country's stand toward the treaty which the Arabs have unanimously rejected and opposed.

A third European country which made its stand clear was Belgium. Its Foreign Minister Henry Simonet has clearly stated that his country will not abandon Arab friendship and will not sacrifice its relations with the Arab countries for the sake of an improvised treaty that blatantly defies the Arab world.

However, we are not surprised by Bonn's attitude and its absolute support for the "initiatives" of the past 2 years. Also, it is not surprising to hear that it is ready to support the Egyptian president's "peace efforts" and to shore up his collapsing economy as well as to replace the Arab countries and the United States itself in providing aid if necessary. What matters to Bonn is to render a great service not only to Egypt and Carter but rather to international Zionism, which still has a stranglehold on it and forces it to pay billions of deutschmarks in compensation for the "sins" that Hitler committed against Zionism during World War II.

Bonn is now hinting at supporting whoever cooperates with the Zionists and "guarantees" their interests, thus forgetting its vast trade with the Arab world and forsaking the interests of a nation for the sake of an individual's interest as well as putting its relations with the Arab countries, particularly the gulf countries, to a severe test.

YEMEN--PDRY

LEBANESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN 5 APR

JN051101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1039 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 5 April--A Lebanese Communist Party delegation led by George Hawi, assistant secretary general of the party, arrived here today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days.

The delegation will hold talks with officials of the Yemeni Socialist Party on ways to develop the existing relations of cooperation between the two parties and on the present situation in the Arab region.

YEMEN--YAR

CABINET AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

JN041445 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today presided over a regular Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet reviewed the decisions of the last meeting and then heard two reports from the ministers who took part in the Yemeni summit conference in Kuwait. The Cabinet expressed its gratitude to brother President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the delegation which accompanied him, and its appreciation of the results achieved by the Yemeni summit meeting.

The Cabinet also heard a report from the foreign and economy ministers on the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad from 27-31 March and the results of the conference. The Cabinet affirmed the YAR's commitment to the conference's resolutions and recommendations in light of the resolutions and recommendations of the ninth Arab summit conference. The Cabinet also discussed the items on its agenda and adopted the necessary decisions. The Cabinet meeting lasted 4 and 1/2 hours.

AS-SADAT, KHALIL TALK TO JOURNALISTS AFTER MEETING

NC041920 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat today received Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

After the meeting, President as-Sadat answered questions put to him by journalists and world news agency correspondents. Replying to a question on the results of the Israeli prime minister's recent visit to Cairo, President as-Sadat said the peace process has been given new momentum.

Asked by a jornalist whether he believes that Israel will honor its commitments to the peace treaty under the leadership of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the president said that such a question should not be asked. He added: We have to wait, and not anticipate results. The president said it will be possible to designate the venue for exchanging the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty after the treaty is discussed by the Cabinet and approved by the People's Assembly

The president pointed out that he will talk about the next steps in the People's Assembly tomorrow and that Dr Mustafa Khalil will also deal with this matter in his statement to the Cabinet this evening.

Dr Mustafa Khalil then talked to the journalists. He said today's meeting was devoted to discussing the steps that will be taken internally to debate and ratify the treaty. The discussions also dealt with matters related to the process of building democracy in Egypt in order to start a new era in which there will be more democracy in Egypt and in which the people will have more freedom of expression, particularly the press.

The Cabinet held a meeting this evening under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to review the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

CABINET ENDORSES PEACE TREATY WITH ISRAEL

NC041920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1917 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 April--At the meeting which it held this evening, the Cabinet endorsed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which was signed in Washington on 26 March.

In a statement to newsmen at the conclusion of tonight's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that the exchange of instruments of ratification of Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will take place after the People's Assembly endorses the agreement. Dr Khalil said it is expected that the exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Sinai between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Asked about the reason for resubmitting the treaty to the Cabinet for a second approval, Dr Mustafa Khalil explained that the first approval was given to the draft treaty and it was necessary to submit the treaty to the Cabinet again after some amendments had been introduced into the treaty.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said it was necessary to hold a Cabinet session for this purpose this evening before President as-Sadat meets the People's Assembly tomorrow.

Asked whether at this evening's session the Cabinet had discussed the idea of presenting the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to a popular referendum, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The Cabinet has not discussed this subject. He added that it is necessary to wait for what President as-Sadat will announce tomorrow at the People's Assembly.

In his statement to newsmen, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that in the course of today's debates, the Cabinet dealt with the present Arab situation.

Asked about the resolutions and recommendations issued by the recent Baghdad conference, the prime minister emphasized that Egypt's policy is clear in this respect. He said Egypt's policy in this respect has been announced through statements issued by the government which consider the resolutions and recommendations issued at the Baghdad conference as illegal and null and void from the Egyptian Government's standpoint.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that Egypt will not withdraw from the Arab League and it will not allow the Arab League headquarters to be transferred from Cairo. He said: "We insist on our presence in the Arab League. Furthermore, we insist on Arab solidarity."

Asked whether there is anything new which has not been published concerning what took place during his telephone conversation with Mr Menahem Begin, Dr Mustafa Khalil said the Israeli prime minister had asked Dr Khalil about his health and had told Dr Khalil that he wished to see him in the future. Dr Khalil added that he told Menahem Begin he would be happy to see the Israeli prime minister when he comes to Egypt again.

About whether it is true that he will meet Menahem Begin in the future, Dr Mustafa Khalil laughingly said: "Yes, I will see him. Why shouldn't I see Him?"

GHALI SENDS NOTE TO OAU CONCERNING PEACE TREATY

NC041645 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has sent a note to the OAU on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, in which he said: Egypt has been able to launch the Palestinian question toward the settlement advocated by the OAU, through agreed measures and a specific timetable. The aim is to put an end to the attempts to maintain the status quo on Palestinian territory, perpetuate the Israeli occupation and the measures aimed at changing the population and geographic conditions there. Egypt has also managed to regain its national territory occupied in 1967, thus liberating a part of Egypt's African territory.

In his note, Dr Ghali added: This agreement is an important step toward and part of a comprehensive settlement. The settlement is based on Resolution 242, which provides for withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The provisions of the agreement constitute a firm basis applicable to the other occupied territories in Syria and Palestine--that is, general withdrawal from these territories and agreement on mutual and temporary measures.

In his note Dr Ghali emphasized that the Israeli claim that it has a right to build settlements in the occupied territories was rejected. This was accepted by Israel through its official agreement to evacuate its settlements and installations.

Dealing in his note with the Baghdad conference resolutions, Dr Butrus Ghali said these resolutions were a serious violation of the provisions of the Arab League Charter and an affront to the charter's objectives. He added that the resolutions' suggested involvement of the OAU in this serious situation constitutes a threat to the OAU and its effectiveness, and undermines its objectives and principles.

He emphasized that Egypt is confident that the OAU and the fraternal countries will firmly condemn such tendentious attempts to sow division among the Arab states and to shift the Arab differences from the Arab domain to the African Continent.

GHALI MAKES STATEMENT ON SINAI, BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

NC041940 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the peace treaty will become effective on the day it is ratified. Egypt will regain complete sovereignty over 75 percent of Sinai within 9 months from that date and all the Israeli forces will withdraw from these positions. He said that 1 month after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged, the negotiations on Palestinian rights and the establishment of self-rule will begin. He added that the negotiations will be held in Al-'Arish and Beersheba. Egypt, Israel and the United States will alternate in chairing these negotiations.

Minister Ghali said that the complementary agreement emphasizes that the American side will participate in these negotiations. He explained that the treaty will be lodged with the United Nations.

Dr Butrus Ghali also spoke about Egypt's position regarding the Baghdad conference resolutions. He said these resolutions are illegitimate, and consequently they cannot be implemented against Egypt or any specialized organizations. He said that Egypt has taken legal measures to safeguard the interests of the Arab organizations in Cairo and those dealing with them as well as the interests and rights of those working in them.

FRENCH WEEKLY INTERVIEWS GHALI ON TIES WITH PLO, ISRAEL

ID041340 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 4 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] Paris, April 4 (MAP)--Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of [state for] foreign affairs, declared in an interview with the French weekly LE PELERIN that the forthcoming steps of the Middle East negotiations would be "much more difficult and intricate" than the first step which led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Egyptian minister hopes that the Egyptian delegation will include Palestinian members, but if this is not possible, added Ghali, "we shall know the Palestinians' desires through the indirect contacts we already have with them." Ghali affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, will be called to participate directly in the negotiations, because the main Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are contacting this organization.

The Egyptian minister equally suggested that an international authority supervise the elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, stating that "Western Europe and France are to play a prominent role in this question."

'ALI HOLDS DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFERENCE ON SINAI

NC041553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces, today held a conference at Defense Ministry headquarters to coordinate the work between the Defense Ministry and the two governorates of Sinai and the ministries and departments concerned for the implementation of the peace agreement.

The conference was attended by the chief of staff of the armed forces, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi; the governor of southern Sinai, Maj Gen Farid 'Izza; the chief of the operations staff, Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dam; Defense Ministry Secretary General Maj Gen Fahim Shibin; the commander of the frontier forces, Maj Husayn ad-Dib; and representatives of the various other departments.

At the conclusion of the conference, the following decisions were made:

1. All permits for entering Sinai will be canceled effective tomorrow, 5 April 1979.

2. The civilian police will assume security duties in the towns and villages in Sinai.

3. The armed forces will surrender the surplus installations and camps to the Sinai governorates in order to utilize them for the public welfare.

4. There will be freedom of movement on the main roads leading to the populated areas in Sinai.

5. The help of governorates committees will be sought to take over the vital utilities and civilian installations in the two governorates in Sinai.

6. The Petroleum Ministry will undertake to take over the oil wells area after 7 months.

7. The Egyptian Defense Ministry will receive all the maps on the location of the minefields and obstructions in Sinai.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON VISIT

NC042056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2037 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 April--President Anwar as-Sadat has received the following cable of thanks from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin:

Your Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: As I depart the airspace of ancient Egypt, I am delighted to convey to your excellency on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife and the accompanying delegation many thanks for the enjoyable time we spent with you and among your good people--a time considered one of the happiest days of our lives. I am also delighted to extend warmest greetings to your wife, who enjoys a great and prominent personality.

Mr President: I express to your excellency deep gratitude for the warm hospitality we have been accorded during our visit to Egypt. I express to you my confidence that we will continue to proceed along the road of friendship and cooperation. I am also delighted to salute your efforts which have opened the gate to a new era in the Middle East. Please accept my best wishes.

[Signed] Yours faithfully, Menahem Begin.

President Anwar as-Sadat sent the following telegram in reply: Your Excellency Menahem Begin, prime minister of Israel: I have received with gratitude the kind telegram you sent to me following your departure from the Arab Republic of Egypt. I thank you, her ladyship your wife and the accompanying delegation for the noble feelings you have expressed for me, my wife and the Egyptian people. I take this opportunity to express my confidence that the talks we held together during your visit are a good step taken on the road so that a just and lasting peace will prevail in the Middle East.

MENA REPORTS FURTHER ON AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH STERN

NC050740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2206 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Hamburg, 4 April--President Anwar as-Sadat has announced that he has notified the Americans of his satisfaction with the fact that they no longer continue to play the role of international policeman.

In an interview with the German magazine STERN, the president said: "I will never be an auxiliary policeman for anyone, whoever he may be; I only want to build my country and make it strong. If need be, I will struggle together with my friends."

In his interview, President as-Sadat emphasized his refusal to conclude a protection agreement with the United States, as Israel has done, because under some circumstances such an agreement calls for a U.S. military presence. He said: I cannot tolerate any military presence whatsoever in my country.

As far as the quantity of arms is concerned, President as-Sadat said: It would make no difference to me if every Israeli owned the most modern type of tank and fighter plane: this would not benefit me. However, I want to procure enough U.S. arms so that I can modernize our armed forces; this is enough for me.

In his interview with STERN, President as-Sadat answered a question on the Baghdad conference resolutions and the alleged isolation of Egypt. He said: Let us wait 6 months to see if anything in the area has changed. President as-Sadat added: My Arab friends are emotional right now and we must not take the matter so seriously.

Asked about Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf] threats to him, President as-Sadat said: He made similar threats at the time of the first and second disengagements and after my historic visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David conference. He is saying the same thing for the fifth time. Let him try and fulfill his promise; I will be waiting for him; I am not afraid.

Regarding the divergent interpretations after signing the peace agreement, President as-Sadat said: They did the same after the first and second disengagements and after Camp David. We must ask ourselves: Are we following the right or wrong course? If we believe that [words indistinct], not heed anything.

Answering a question about the Israelis' allegations about Jerusalem, the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and the Israeli settlements on the West Bank, President as-Sadat said: This is the Israelis' way of stating things. Considering the statements by Begin, Israeli ministers and journalists over the past 16 months, one could not have imagined that we would have achieved what we have.

President as-Sadat added: What is the alternative now? Do I have to tell them after each statement that I will not talk to you? This is what the Israelis wanted.

Asked whether the Israelis do not want peace, President as-Sadat said: Many members of the Israeli Government did not want peace in the past 16 months, but patience and determination enabled us to conclude this agreement. It would have been easy for me to cause a stir the next day, but this would have been to no avail, and would not have been in my people's interests. The real test of the peace agreement will be the negotiations that are to begin in 1 month. We will persist here with our determination and patience.

Answering a question on the Israelis' determination to deny the Palestinians their right to self-determination, President as-Sadat said: There is a difference between what the Israelis say and what will actually happen. There is not a single Muslim or Arab who will accept Israel's control over old Jerusalem. The president expressed his belief that an agreement will be reached on the West Bank and Jerusalem. He further said: I am optimistic by nature. The first violent confrontation took place between Begin and me on the eve of signing the peace agreement in Washington; it lasted about 2 hours. I said to him: What would the world say in the morning when we announced that we could not agree and that there would be no agreement? Eventually we agreed. This is always the case with the Israelis.

In his interview, President as-Sadat asserted that Libya is no problem to Egypt, adding: The problem is our friends the East Germans, who stand by Libya and man its tanks on orders from Moscow.

President as-Sadat pointed out in this regard that a tank crew usually consists of four people; STERN reports that the Libyan army has 2,000 tanks.

President as-Sadat said: [Word indistinct] the Soviet stand [words indistinct]. They incited South Yemen against North Yemen and are now inciting Ethiopia against Sudan. President as-Sadat explained that Egypt has common borders with Sudan, saying: I will fight immediately if the Nile waters are endangered; this is a matter of life and death to my people.

Asked if the events in Iran could be repeated in Egypt, President as-Sadat said: They actually happened in Egypt during the reign of King Faruk, and ended with the outbreak of the 23 July 1952 revolution. Thus, we are 27 years ahead of the Iranians.

President as-Sadat emphasized that Ayatollah Khomeyni will not be able to turn back the clock. We have seen the demonstrations that hundreds of thousands of Iranian women staged against the violent measures concerning women's dress that the ayatollah wanted to implement.

President as-Sadat paid tribute to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, saying: I hold him in great esteem because I consider him to be one of the most civilized leaders in the world.

In his interview, President as-Sadat said he needed $15 billion over the next 5 years--$3 billion annually--to rebuild the Egyptian economy and solve the daily problems of the masses, who have been suffering from the tragedies of war for the last 30 years.

President as-Sadat expressed his hope that the FRG and other friendly states would contribute to the various development projects. He said: I have actually discussed this with my friend Chancellor Schmidt. President as-Sadat added: We do not want loans but cooperation form you. Let this, for example, be a joint venture in building two or three cement factories. We guarantee to transfer your share of the profits [words indistinct]. I also want your participation in food security projects. We have the most fertile lands in the world, the required water and a suitable climate.

ZAIRIAN CHIEF OF LAND FORCES ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC040721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 April--The chief of the Zairian land forces, Gen Boteti Nkoko, arrived in Cairo this evening on 10-day visit to Egypt. During the visit he will hold important military talks with Chief of Staff Ahmad Badawi dealing with the latest developments in the military situation in Zaire.

The Zairian guest and his delegation will also visit some Egyptian military units and formations.

Tomorrow, the first session of military talks between General Nkoko and Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi is scheduled to start at Defense Military headquarters.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 1-DAY VISIT

JN050741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0723 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Salih al-Huss arrived here today on a 1-day visit to Iraq.

Dr al-Huss was accorded an official welcome. He was received by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Ulwan, and a number of officials.

The Lebanese prime minister is accompanied by an official delegation which includes Dr 'Umar Musaykah, secretary general of the Cabinet; Ambassador Kisrawan Liki, head of the Economic Affairs Department at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry; and several other officials.

Meeting With Saddam Husayn

JN050956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 April--Saddam Husayn, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, met with Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss today. They reviewed current Arab developments and the situation in Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Ulwan.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT DISCUSSES MIDEAST SITUATION

JN042025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 April--Na'im Haddad, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and secretary general of the Progressive National Front, this evening presided over a joint meeting of the front's General Secretariat and the front's Baghdad Province Committee.

The conferees discussed the current situation and the role the traitor As-Sadat has played in implementing the imperialist-Zionist plot and in signing the capitulatory and defeatist treaty with the Zionist entity under the canopy of U.S. imperialism. The conferees also discussed the outcome of this treaty, which reflects a retreat from the Arab nation's objectives and struggle.

The conferees praised the struggling role of the party and revolution leadership in awakening the Arab masses and deploying them on the course of struggle against and confrontation of the enemy designs.

They discussed the positive resolutions of the conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad and the need to implement these resolutions by confronting the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plot.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN-IRAQI SUMMIT

LD050919 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 2 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Baghdad correspondent 'Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz dispatch]

[Excerpts] While the Arab foreign ministers conference was under way in Baghdad, an Iraqi-Palestinian summit was also being held. Our correspondent at this summit here discusses the most important things that took place.

On the night of Saturday, 24 March, a special Iraqi plane brought a delegation representing all the Palestinian resistance factions from Damascus Airport. The delegation was distinguished by the fact that it included all the resistance factions' secretaries general. It is sufficient to list their names to realize the importance of the Palestinian delegation's mission to Baghdad. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] Secretary General Dr George Habash, Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, As-Sa'iqah Secretary General Zuhayr Muhsin, Arab Liberation Front [ALF] Secretary General 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Secretary General Tal'at Ya'qub, and Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] Secretary General Dr Samir Ghawshah.

Fatah was represented by Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member in charge of foreign relations, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--General Command [PFLP-GC] by Politburo member Talal Naji. Zuhdi an-Nashashibi and 'Abd al-Jawad Salih of the PLO also participated in the meeting.

The delegation came to Baghdad for a series of meetings with the Iraqi command. The invitation to the meeting came from the Ba'th Party National Command, which had sent to all the Palestinian factions letters on political and organizational topics to be discussed in light of As-Sadat's signing of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty.

The points contained in the Iraqi letter were the topic of discussion at the first meeting, which was held 25 March. On the Iraqi side the meeting was attended by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, Na'im Haddad, Nasif 'Awwad and other officials.

On the Palestinian side all the secretaries general and delegation heads spoke at the meeting. The first to speak was Dr George Habash. He said, among other things: "With regard to the nature and characteristics of the imperialist plan at this stage we would like to make certain observations. This plan at the particular stage is distinguished from previous plans by the fact that it aims at the total liquidation of the Palestinian problem. This liquidation finds expression in the final confirmation of the legitimacy of the Zionist enemy in the area. This stage is different from the 1948-1967 period in that, while military defeats did occur then, what we are facing now is a radical military defeat--that is, an Arab recognition of the Zionist enemy's legitimacy. Therefore I believe that our masses feel they are facing a great historical challenge similar to those our generation faced, particularly during the 1948-1967 period. But the Arab nation today is facing this challenge in a situation different from that of the past. The basic difference lies in the existence of five [Arab] progressive regimes, a Palestinian revolution and an Arab national liberation front. Therefore, although the situation on the one hand may be grave because of the imperialist plans and the means by which imperialism wants to implement such plans--such as the current actual military threat to the Arab Gulf--we find that, on the other hand, there exist substantial progressive forces. Therefore the signing of the treaty could possibly mark the commencement of a long-term military struggle."

Speaking about the steps to be taken to oppose the Camp David accords and the bilateral treaty, Dr Habash said: "Our tasks and activities should be directed against the Triple Alliance, As-Sadat's regime and Israel. Our first task in my opinion, if I may say so, is to act against U.S. imperialism. We must not forget the full-partner role that Carter played in the bilateral deal. While we demand that the Baghdad summit resolutions, including the economic boycott of As-Sadat's regime, be implemented, it is also necessary that the progressive countries implement such a boycott against the United States."

Concerning the oil weapon, the PFLP secretary general said: "An oil embargo on the United States is a possibility. It is also possible at the same time to sell oil to West European countries that are less hostile. If we take such a measure we will put Carter's administration in a real predicament. Also we must expose the regimes that do not wish to implement the Baghdad resolutions, because we need to stop all forms of aid to the Egyptian regime. This is not only a matter of taking diplomatic and administrative measures."

Concluding his speech, Dr Habash stressed the "need to overcome partisan differences between the nationalist regimes."

Nayif Hawatimah spoke next. He defined the measures to be taken as follows:

1. The immediate implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions as the minimum reaction to As-Sadat.
2. Total political and economic boycott in order to exacerbate As-Sadat's crisis and tighten the noose around his neck.
3. We must define against whom we are fighting so that we can define our enemies. Our conflict must be with those who drove As-Sadat to sign the treaty, in other words--with U.S. imperialism.
4. Arab nationalist regimes are called upon to break economic and political relations with the United States, whose exports to the Arab markets have tripled since 1967.
5. After the conclusion of the Arab foreign ministers conference, the question of closing Arab markets to U.S. goods and breaking off relations must be put on the agenda of the Arab League Council.

Hawatimah also proposed the following immediate steps:

1. Developing the [Iraqi-Syrian] National Action Charter and translating it into full democractic unity.
2. Consolidating the Front of "Steadfastness and Confrontation" and developing it into a strategic front.
3. Taking steps to consolidate democratic relations within the PLO.
4. Forming a broad progressive Arab front on the pan-Arab and national level embracing all the forces opposing the treaty.
5. Taking steps to counter imperialist attempts to open second fronts in Lebanon and on the Egyptian-Libyan border as well as on the Algerian border.

Speaking at the meeting, Zuhayr Muhsin reaffirmed all that Habash and Hawatimah had said and stressed the "need to work out not only a strategy to confront As-Sadat himself but also to chart action plans to confront the enemy camp and all its tools."

Concluding the meeting, Fatah representative Abu Hatim commented on the statements of those who spoke before him. Referring to action programs, he said: "All must participate in a joint action. The brothers have discussed several subjects such as an oil embargo and economic boycott, but the main question is that the Syrian-Iraqi National Action Charter remains ineffectual if it does not cohere with the Arab revolution movement and the Palestinian revolution. We need to draw up a Syrian-Iraqi-Palestinian program and to consider the organizational program drawn up by the Palestine National Council [PNC] as the basis for a political program among Iraq, Syria and the Palestinian revolution."

The second meeting was held in the office of the Ba'th Party National Command Monday 26 March. At the meeting the National Command discussed the proposals put forward by the resistance leaders at the previous meeting. Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general in charge of the Office for Foreign Relations at the Party National Command, addressed the meeting.

Dr ar-Razzaz said: "The aim of the invitation to this meeting is not only to discuss the topics in the paper distributed among you. The idea of the meeting goes back to an earlier date. This dialog aims at achieving harmony of action."

He said: "The Arab situation now is better than it was in 1967, and the situation today is better than the day the Camp David Treaty was signed."

He said that the Baghdad summit resolutions "constitute the minimum, and what is required now is to implement them. Whoever does not implement them is a traitor." Commenting on the demand to break economic and political relations with the United States, Dr ar-Razzaz said: "Iraq has had control of its oil since its nationalization of oil production, refining and marketing. Iraq's imports from the United States represent only 1 percent of its total imports."

Concerning the "Steadfastness and Confrontation" Front, he said: We want a strategic front and not just a political opposition front." Concluding, he said: "Three things are required of the Palestinian revolution: "unification, revolutionization and organization."

BA'TH PARTY BOYCOTTS FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

JN041430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 April--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party will boycott the French Socialist Party [PSF] Congress scheduled to begin in the city of Metz on Friday, the day after tomorrow.

A statement issued by the Ba'th Party today points out that the decision to boycott the congress is due to the statement which was issued by the PSF Executive Bureau on 27 March welcoming the capitulatory treaty between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity. The PSF statement even criticized Palestinian resistance activities to regain the rights of the Palestinian people.

In a message to the PSF secretary general today, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party asserts that the capitulatory treaty was a result of the strenuous efforts of imperialism and Zionism to entrench the usurpation of the Arab land and the Zionist expansion and aggression at the expense of the Palestinian people and their inalienable right to self-determination. This treaty, the party adds, relinquishes Arab rights and leads to the struggle and war in the Middle East.

The message points out that the Ba'th Party's foreign relations with the socialist and progressive forces and parties in the world are based on combatting imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination; on supporting the rights of peoples in defense of their sovereignty and independence; and on backing the liberation movements in their struggle to regain their legitimate rights and the right to self-determination. The message points out that foremost among these is the right of the Palestinian people to wage all kinds of struggle, including armed struggle, to regain their firm rights in Palestine, to return and to set up their independent state by means of liberation under the PLO.

The message expresses the hope that the PSF congress will adopt resolutions and stands commensurate with the interest of the French people and the people's rights for freedom, progress and peace based on justice.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON SANCTIONS, SEPARATE TREATY

LD042142 London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Report on interview with King Husayn of Jordan--recorded in London, date not specified]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan, who last weekend agreed with other Arab leaders to boycott Egypt's economy, is in London on a private visit. Richard Kershaw asked the king, in the past often a moderating force in the Arab world, about Jordan's intentions now. [begin recording]

[Husayn] As far as the sanctions are concerned, I believe they will be implemented and implemented by all concerned, and it is (all) the Arab world could do under the circumstances to defend itself.

[Question] We used to look at the Arab world as divided between moderate states and militant states. Do you see that division as having gone now?

[Answer] I don't think that that division... [Kershaw interrupts]

[Question] Are you all militant?

[Answer] No, we are not all militant, nor are we all moderate. You cannot be moderate when it is a question of land and the rights of people on this land, and the future of a nation that is at stake. And as far as I am concerned, as far as Jordan is concerned, we have not changed our policies one inch throughout the many years that have passed.

[Question] Are you determined to make sure that this treaty is seen to fail?

[Answer] I am determined that I will do all I can for a comprehensive peace in the area and this is not peace in the Middle East, the kind of peace that is going to last and the kind of peace that future generations can live with and protect. [end recording]

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION--Amman, 4 April--The director general of the Jordanian Electricity Company discussed today with a Soviet technical delegation cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union in using shale in Jordan for producing electricity. [Text] [Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN]

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD TALKS 5 APR

NC050719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Apr 79 NC

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss left Beirut on his way to Baghdad.

Replying to a question prior to his departure, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The aim of my visit to Iraq is to hold talks with top-level officials of the fraternal country on a number of subjects of mutual interest, foremost of which is the issue of the south, which is currently passing through a delicate stage following the agreement we attained with the United Nations on a preliminary interim program that includes, among other things, the UNIFIL's deployment and, later, the Lebanese Army at specified posts within the border strip. This step will pave the way for restoring full Lebanese sovereignty in the south. The prime minister added: We are relying on the fraternal Arab countries to support us internationally so that we can remove the difficulties facing us from Israel and work for the return of southern Lebanon to the legal Lebanese authority.

Prime Minister al-Huss went on to say that his talks in fraternal Iraq will also deal with the situation in the Arab region in the wake of the perilous developments that have recently occurred since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and in light of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference in Baghdad.

Asked whether he would discuss economic matters with the Iraqi officials, the prime minister replied: Naturally, I will take the opportunity to raise the issue of restoring the flow of Iraqi oil to Tripoli, and other economic matters.

CABINET DISCUSSES BAGHDAD CONFERENCE, SITUATION IN SOUTH

NC041352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] At 1145 today, President Ilyas Sarkis chaired the weekly meeting of the Cabinet in the presence of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers.

The Cabinet meeting ended at 1400, after which Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Mussaykah released the following information:

The Cabinet discussed the general situation in the country. It listened to Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss report on the outcome of his visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and high-ranking Saudi officials. It also listened to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus, who reviewed the results and resolutions of the conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers held recently in Baghdad. As a result of deliberation, the Cabinet decided to send a Lebanese diplomatic mission to the Arab League in Tunis and appoint Husayn al-'Abdallah ambassador to the league.

Afterward, the Cabinet listened to Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Dr As'ad Rizq, who submitted the relevant studies and reports on the high cost of living and the minimum wage. After deliberating, the Cabinet agreed to raise the minimum wage in the private sector from 415 Lebanese pounds to 525 pounds per month, an increase of 26.5 percent. This decision will be retroactive to 1 January 1979.

As for the minimum wage and the cost of living increase in the public departments and institutions, this subject will be discussed at another Cabinet meeting and the appropriate decision will be adopted.

In answer to a question, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said that the defense minister and army commander tendered his resignation from the post of defense minister. As you have noted, he did not attend the Cabinet meeting today but no decree has yet been issued about this.

VOL REPORTS ON INCIDENTS, SECURITY SITUATION

NC041811 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 4 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At least three people were wounded in Al-Awza'i this afternoon in an armed clash between members of the Al-Amal organization and members of the Nationalist Movement. The causes of the clash are still unknown. Automatic weapons were used. Meanwhile, Al-Arz Street came under sporadic sniper fire this afternoon. There was also a strong explosion in the western part of the market area of Beirut at 1730 this evening.

PROPOSAL ACCEPTED FOR EXTRAORDINARY OAPEC CONFERENCE

JN041431 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 April--Syria has affirmed its acceptance of the invitation by fraternal Iraq to convene an extraordinary conference of the oil ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC].

This was announced by Minister of Oil and Natural Resources 'Isa Darwish in a statement to SANA. He said: The extraordinary conference of OPAEC ministers will decide to expel As-Sadat's Egypt from OAPEC in accordance with the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers.

BA'TH PARTY MEMBERS LEAVE FOR FRENCH SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

JN041455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 April--Comrades George Saddiqni and Sami al-'Attari, members of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Damascus for Paris this morning to take part in the conference of the French Socialist Party to which they were invited. The conference will convene from 6-8 April.

The two comrades were seen off at the airport by a number of party comrades.

VIETNAM CP SENDS MESSAGE DENOUNCING TREATY

JN041605 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 April--The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has received a message from the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party in reply to the National Command's memorandum to the party of 26 March 1978, regarding the present situation in the wake of the signing of the capitulationist treaty with the Zionist enemy.

Comrade Fawwaz Sabbagh, member of the party's National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Bureau, today received the Vietnamese ambassador in Damascus, who delivered the message expressing the opposition of the Vietnamese Communist Party, government and people to the separate capitulationist treaty signed by the ruler of Egypt with "Israel." They consider it a step inspired by imperialism and Zionism against peace in the Middle East and against world peace and security because it ignores the Palestinian cause and the role of the PLO--the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people--and because it clashes with the real interests of the Arab people.

The message asserts that the treaty will not resolve any of the main demands but indeed it ignores the basic and crucial issues. The message maintains that a just and lasting peace in the area can be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and restoring to the Palestinian Arab people their legitimate national rights, including their right of return and the establishment of an independent state in their homeland. The message says that the party, government and people of Socialist Vietnam join the Arab people and the progressive forces of the world in their firm condemnation of this separate, capitulationist treaty.

The message says that in response to the memorandum of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, the official spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement declaring the Vietnamese Government's strong opposition to this agreement for the reasons cited in the message of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party. The message also says that the Vietnamese information media [words indistinct] are explaining the dangers arising from the signing of the capitulationist agreement.

The message says that the United National Front and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee held a speech rally in Hanoi on 2 April 1979. The rally was attended by a number of senior officials of the Vietnam Communist Party, leaders of student organizations in Vietnam, officials of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Committee of Solidarity with Foreign Countries in Vietnam, in support of the Arab people in their stand against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and the capitulationist treaty which the ruler of Egypt signed with the Israeli enemy.

The memorandum lauds the meeting of Arab foreign and economy ministers which ended in Baghdad early this week and the resolutions it unanimuously adopted--resolutions which underline the Arab nation's rejection of As-Sadat's traitorous policy and the separate, capitulationist treaty.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Sabbagh asked the Vietnamese ambassador to convey to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party the greetings and thanks of the party leadership for this message of solidarity which expresses a stand of struggle and effective solidarity against imperialism and Zionism and As-Sadat's latest agreement with them.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER BENYAHIA LEAVING FOR SOVIET UNION

LD042112 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The head of state this afternoon received Mohamed Benyahia, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, on the eve of his departure for the Soviet Union in his capacity of an envoy extraordinary of President Bendjedid to the Soviet leaders.

MOROCCO

DECISION MADE TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR FROM EGYPT

LD50014 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We have learned from the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cocperation that in accordance with the decisions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers Baghdad conference, it has been decided to withdraw the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco from Cairo. We have also learned that the Moroccan ambassador to Cairo, who is at present in Morocco, will not be returning to Cairo.

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD CONFERENCE ON RETURN HOME

LD041332 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 4 (MPA)--M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign minister, returned here Tuesday from Baghdad where he represented Morocco at the conference of Arab foreign affairs and economy ministers, which ended its work on Saturday in Baghdad.

In a declaration to newsmen, the Moroccan minister indicated that the results of the conference were expected, regarding the resolutions adopted during the November Arab summit in the Iraqi capital.

Concerning Morocco's position in regard with the summit and the Baghdad ministerial conference, Boucetta declared that it is based on the decision of the Arab summit of Rabat.

The Moroccan minister recalled that he met with several Arab delegations heads, with whom he discussed bilateral relations, and the present situation in northwest Africa. He added that they have demonstrated comprehension toward Morocco's position, and the message addressed by King Hassan to the Moroccan House of Representatives.

Boucetta also reminded that the talks he held with his Iraqi counterpart, Sa'dun Hammadi, focused on the strengthening of the two countries relations as well as Iraq's support to Morocco's position.

To a question on an eventual withdrawal of the Moroccan ambassador from Cairo, the minister declared that "our country will implement all the decisions made in Baghdad".

Concerning a question on Morocco's role in bringing together Arab viewpoints, Boucetta stated that "our country played its role for the safeguard of the Maghreb unity, and stressed on the necessity to consider the Palestinian question as a major one. This, he added, has always been Morocco's position".

TUNISIA

GOVERNMENT RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

LD041458 Tunis TAP in English 1401 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, April 4, (TAP)--In accordance with the decisions of the Baghdad Conference, the Tunisian Government decided to recall the Tunisian ambassador in Cairo.

It is noted that Habis Nouira, Tunisian ambassador to Egypt, is already in Tunis since he was summoned back during last week for consultation by the Tunisian government.

NOUIRA LEAVES FOR 'SHORT HOLIDAY' ABROAD

LD041750 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We have learned from an authorized source that Prime Minister Hedi Nouira left Tunis this morning to go abroad for a short holiday.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO CLAIMS TO CAPTURE TOWN OF TIFARITI

LD032328 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced at the headquarters of the POLISARIO Front mission in Algiers that the town of Tifariti, which is situated southeast of the Saharan region occupied by the Moroccan royal forces, was liberated last week by the Saharan liberation forces which had besieged the town for over a year and which forced the Moroccan forces to flee their positions.

KNESSET ENDORSES BEGIN STATEMENT ON CAIRO VISIT

TA041318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset today endorsed the prime minister's statement about his visit to Egypt. All the Coalition faction members, except for Ge'ula Kohen, who voted against, voted to approve the statement. The Independent Liberals, Shay, Ya'ad, the Citizens Rights Movement and Flatto-Sharon voted in favor as well. The Alinement faction abstained and HADASH voted against him.

The Knesset rejected by a majority vote draft proposals submitted by opposition factions. Summing up the debate, the Knesset speaker said: The discussions held at the Knesset about the political negotiations were bitter and at times very bitter. He noted that attention should be devoted to various amendments which will prevent anti-parliamentarian conduct.

The Knesset is now going on recess until the beginning of next month.

BEGIN REPORTS TO NAVON ON CAIRO VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

TA051140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Menahem Begin visited the president at his residence and informed him on his visit to Egypt and on the political issues connected with the establishment of peace relations between Israel and Egypt. Our correspondent Jon Feder reports: [Begin recording]

[Feder] The prime minister and the president talked for about an hour. At the end of their meeting, Mr Begin told us:

[Begin] I reported to the honorable president on the visit to Cairo, on the talks between President as-Sadat and myself and also on those special personal touches involved in the visit: my visit to the Pyramids and the archaeological museum. As usual, it was a very pleasant talk. I presented him a detailed report on the political aspects of the visit.

[Feder] Regarding the date of the ceremony for the exchange of the ratification documents of the Knesset and the Egyptian Parliament, Mr Begin said:

[Begin] It will take place either on Monday or Tuesday next week, pending the ratification of the peace treaty by the Egyptian People's Assembly on Sunday, as President as-Sadat promised me. So, if the Egyptian Parliament ratifies the treaty on Sunday, then, the following day, or let us say, on Tuesday, we will hold the ceremony at the U.S. early warning station in the Sinai.

[Feder] The prime minister pointed out that it had not yet been determined who his Israeli representatives will be, and that the level of the representatives will be jointly decided with the Egyptians within a day.

Regarding the rumors spread this morning to the effect that President as-Sadat had agreed to the preservation of the settlements in the Yamit district, the prime minister said:

[Begin] There are no grounds for these rumors. This issue was not even discussed in our meeting. The only issue we discussed in our meeting was the amendment of the line of withdrawal between Ne'ot Sinai and Al-'Arish.

President as-Sadat agreed to this amendment at once, and also reported this to General Tamir at the end of our meeting. No other issue related to the settlements in the Rafah approaches was discussed in the meeting.

[Feder] Mr Begin will today visit the Yamit district and he hopes, according to his words, to have a friendly talk with the settlers. However, regarding the evacuation of the settlements--on this issue there are no changes.

[Begin] I very well understand the settlers. However, we have done everything possible to achieve peace, bearing them and their children in mind. I will say it again: This was the only possible way to achieve peace with Egypt. Without this, there would have been no peace with Egypt. So, a decision had to be made. It was a painful decision but it should be accepted. [end recording]

KHALIL APOLOGIZED TO BEGIN FOR ABSENCE DURING VISIT

TA041327 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Dani Rubinstein]

[Text] The Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister, Mustafa Khalil, called Begin on the telephone yesterday a short time before he returned home and apologized for not being able to meet him. Khalil asked that Begin be told he did not feel well.

The information was given to Begin when he was in Vice President Mubarak's car on his way to the airport.

These details were reported yesterday by the prime minister, on his way back to Israel. Other Egyptian spokesmen also reported Dr Khalil's illness yesterday in answering the many journalists' questions as to why Khalil was absent from all receptions given for Begin in which he was supposed to take part.

BEGIN TO HANDLE RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, AUTONOMY

TA041728 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin intends to concentrate his office on the handling of the establishment of relations with Egypt and negotiations on the autonomy issue. This has been reported by government circles.

His intention was made clear to government elements during the discussions on the establishment of an inter-ministry committee that will determine the rules for the foundation of normal relations between Israel and Egypt in the various areas and on issues such as the question of crossing the borders, transportation arrangements, aviation agreements, air traffic, air corridors and trade methods. In the early discussions it was proposed that the committee be headed by the Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover or government legal adviser Prof Yitzhaq Zamir. However, the prime minister decided that the committee will be headed by the director general of his office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

According to government circles this indicates that the prime minister does not intend to transfer the responsibility for handling these issues to the government ministers concerned--the Foreign Ministry for political affairs and the Defense Ministry for the military affairs, as was the case during the negotiations with Egypt prior to signing the peace treaty--but to handle these issues personally since he felt that it was solely his personal involvement that ended the negotiation on the peace agreement.

These circles believe that the prime minister wants to bring his authority to bear on these matters to prevent holdups in the negotiations, as in the past, due to the suspicious attitude of different ministers toward Moshe Dayan or 'Ezer Weizman. Nevertheless, these circles note that the prime minister's office possesses neither the appropriate tools nor suitable personnel for handling such issues and that all the inter-ministry committees headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar did not achieve or carry out a thing.

Government circles also expressed astonishment that clear bilateral issues pertaining to relations between two countries are not handled in the Foreign Ministry where they normally belong and that clear security affairs are not handled by the ministry responsible for security, the Defense Ministry.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON NEW LEGISLATION REQUIRED BY TREATY

TA041937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Today, Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir asked the Legislation Department of his ministry to examine all the laws referring to Egypt as an enemy country, in order to initiate legislation amending the present situation so that legal and judicial reality suit the peace treaty. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports: [Begin recording]

[Tal] The justice minister has sent a letter to the Cabinet's legal adviser asking him to report all the outdated laws referring to Egypt as an enemy country.

[Tamir] Following my request, the government's legal adviser asked the legal advisers of all the government's ministries to examine all the tractates and chapters with which their ministries are concerned for references to Egypt as an enemy country. I hope that in a few days I will have a full report and we will initiate the amendments and the legislation as required by the peace treaty. I think this is fundamental and urgent and should be done as an integral part of the peace process and the dynamics of filling the written treaty with the real contents of peace.

I can give you two examples: In the law on prevention of infiltration Egypt is referred to an enemy country. Thus an amendment should be legislated. I can give you another example: regarding absentees' property. In this case, the definition of an enemy refers only to the material aspects of the law. An amendment will be needed in this case, too.

[Tal] The legal teams of the ministries have started to go over the different laws. As soon as they complete their work, they will submit their results to the Cabinet's legal adviser so that he can initiate legislation to change the situation.

The justice minister said he hopes his counterpart, the Egyptian justice minister, will also initiate similar amendments in Egyptian law so that it suits the peace treaty and to erase unnecessary controversies. [end recording]

MINISTER PAT INTERVIEWED ON TOURISM, TRADE WITH EGYPT

TA041647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Will the border really be open in 2 months? Reporter Hardy (Bremen) put the question to Tourism Minister Qid'on Pat.

[Begin recording] [Pat] It's not known yet whether it will be open after 2 months, 3 months or 6 months. I don't think that we will have to wait the entire 9 months, but I think that between 3 to 6 months the borders will be open. I would like it very much that the borders should be open under some sort of an agreement and arrangement with authorities in Egypt, and not to be done on a private enterprise basis where the first to run are the first to catch, and I am not going to encourage individual tourist agents to run to Egypt and make arrangements without putting it together in some sort of a framework of a long-range program.

[Question] Will you be going to Egypt in order to foster cooperation?

[Answer] I am sure that in due time I'll be going to Egypt because I will have to meet my counterparts, the minister of tourism, the minister of commerce, the minister of industry, and talk to them and make the arrangements that have to be made. When it will happen I don't know, but I don't think that it will be in a few months from now. I think that I foresee it to be a few weeks from now.

[Question] How do you see industrial cooperation coming about with Egypt? In what fields can we sell goods to Egypt and what have they got to offer us, apart from oil?

[Answer] Apart from oil--oil is a very important commodity. We are talking about oil that will reach the sum of over $300 million, and we can sell many, many products for that amount to Egypt, but I think that it's too early to say. I don't know what are the feelings on the other side. I'll be better equipped to answer your question when I come back--if I go and when I go to see my counterparts there. [end recording]

5 APRIL PRESS ON EGYPT'S RETRACTION OF AGREEMENTS

TA051044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Apr 79 TA

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes on Egypt's retraction of earlier agreements regarding the dates for the beginning of tourism exchange, the opening of the Suez Canal for Israeli ships and the ceremonies to exchange the ratification documents in Cairo and Jerusalem. In the newspaper's opinion, these will certainly not be the only surprises caused by the prime minister's visit to Cairo. We may only hope that details of the talks being humbly held between Israel and Egypt are known, at least, to the Cabinet's ministers and the members of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, or maybe, they too, are left in the dark.

MA'ARIV says that, as expected, the Egyptian prime minister receovered from his illness a short time after the Israeli prime minister departed for Israel. Perhaps Dr Khalil is responsible for the cancellation of the ceremonies to exchange the ratification documents in Jerusalem and Cairo, or perhaps Dr Ghali is to be blamed.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS ISRAEL PREPARED ON EASTERN FRONT

TA041310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The chief of staff says that the IDF is preparing for any possibility of an outburst on the eastern front. Answering questions by members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Lieutenant General Eytan also commented on incidents in Judaea and Samaria, and said that clear regulations exist as to how to act in cases of riots. He claims that the purpose of the curfew in Halhul was to prevent additional incidents from occurring and this purpose was achieved. He said that the engineering corps will bear the heaviest burden in the next few years, as the corps will have to confront all the problems connected with the Sinai pullback and with the new Negev deployment.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES WORK GIVEN TO FOREIGNERS

TA041343 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori today strongly attacked Industry Minister Gid'on Pat's statement that U.S. companies will pay up to $150 per workday to those employed in work in the Negev. Mr Tzipori noted that this report has no foundation. He added that to date no contract has been signed with a foreign company concerning construction and deployment in the Negev. Our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman talked with the deputy defense minister. [begin recording]

[Melman] The planning of the defense and military deployment in the Negev has been done in full coordination with all Cabinet ministries, the deputy defense minister says. As for the work, Mordekhay Tzipori stresses that at the first stage of the withdrawal to the interim Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, most of it will be carried out by the IDF, the rest by Israeli companies and contractors. As for the second stage of the pullback to the international border and the redeployment in the Negev, here the deployment is still only in the planning stage.

[Tzipori] In principle, everything that can be done by local manpower and purchased from local industry will be done provided it does not harm other national projects. If this construction work interferes with establishment of housing projects for young couples or the evacuation of slum neighborhoods or the completion of hospitals and the like, they will have priority over the Negev issue. In such cases, pending authorization, foreign companies will be hired.

Now the principle according to which we will award a project to a foreign company will be that the one who wins the bid will have to come with 100 percent of its equipment and manpower, except for the cases where our national economy would be able to fulfill certain functions, in which case we will have a clause in the contract that the company will have to use local equipment or labor. If, as far as our economy is concerned, this would not be available, we will not put them into competition with the economy, so that the whole story about the $150--I could use one harsh word, but I shall use a more delicate expression--was not serious, not checked out, merely spreading a rumor.

[Melman] As for the airfields, the deputy defense minister remarks that one airfield, the largest, which will be built in Tel Malhata, will be built by Israel whereas the two remaining ones will be built by U.S. companies.

[Tzipori] In the two U.S.-built airfields, the picture is--although the details have not yet been finalized--that it will be [words indistinct] key project [last two words in English] in which they will have to come with their equipment and men and build it, except for what I mentioned before: if there are things we can do. Therefore, I would say: At this stage, and this is true for now, no work has been given to any foreign company. Period. [end recording]

WEIZMAN WARNS LEVINGER NOT TO TAKE LAW INTO OWN HANDS

TA031243 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Rabbi Moshe Levinger met in Tel Aviv today. The meeting came as a result of the decision adopted by the general assembly of the residents of Qiryat Arba' to impose order in their town. Our military correspondent, Roni Dani'el, reported:

[Dani'el--begin recording] The defense minister was the one who called the meeting with Rabbi Levinger. This was not merely a talk between the men but a unilateral announcement by Weizman on the gravity with which he regarded the decision adopted by the residents of Qiryat Arba'. A short time ago, it was decided by the general assembly of the residents of Qiryat Arba' that they would use firearms to impose order. The military government then informed Rabbi Levinger and attorney Ha'etzni that the decision was illegal and whoever tries to take the law into his hands will be tried.

At the time the decision was taken, the defense minister was in the United States. However, when he returned he decided that the military government's action would not suffice. He invited Rabbi Levinger and told him unilaterally that the military government is the only body responsible for fulfilling the law and imposing order in the territories and what whoever takes the law into his hands will suffer very grave consequences. [end recording]

FURTHER DETAILS ON CAPTURED TERRORIST SQUAD REPORTED

TA041603 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Apr 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The terrorists caught last week on board the Cypriot ship near the Israeli coast intended to sabotage the port installations in Ashqelon, which constitute part of the Elat-Ashqelon oil pipeline.

Their orders were to cause damage and loss of lives. They were told to eliminate anyone they encountered on their way and to sabotage the oil terminal as much as possible. One of them said during interrogation that they were ordered to commit suicide afterward.

According to the terrorists, their mission was to have been accompanied by missions of another terrorist squad, which was supposed to land elsewhere on the Israeli coast shortly after the first squad and to carry out additional killing. According to information obtained by the security forces, there was cooperation between the terrorists and the crew of the vessel that carried them, which was guided by signals from the coast. After the terrorist squad had landed the parent ship was to have passed a message to the home base so that another boat with another terrorist squad could leave.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN ADDRESSES NATION 4 APRIL

LD042138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1732 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Address to the nation on 4 April by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on radio and television--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Almighty: The holding of the referendum in such a triumphant manner and though only 3 days ago nevertheless deserves congratulations from me as head of government. Therefore I must congratulate you listeners and viewers, the dear people of Iran, on this occasion.

One of the victories and glorious pages of the era of the revolution, until the realization of the Islamic Republic, was this question of the referendum, in the course of which we faced a great many problems, encountered many obstacles and faced anxieties. However, thank God, both the nation and the government achieved success.

According to figures at noon today by the referendum headquarters in the Interior Ministry, of the 22 million people over the age of 16, 20,288,000 took part in the referendum. This means 99.5 percent of the people eligible to vote took part in the referendum. As noted by all, as witnessed by the people and domestic and foreign correspondents, the people were not forced, coerced, threatened or bribed to take part in the referendum; rather, they took part with enthusiasm, eagerness and pleasure. This ratio, that is 92.5 percent [figure as heard] is unprecedented in any referendum or election in any democratic country.

My congratulations are not only addressed to the nation, but also to the eminent leader of our revolution, Imam Khomeyni; he takes the lion's share of the congratulations for he was the initiator of this idea. I do hope that you will enjoy this victory.

I am also happy about this referendum; this is within the context of congratulations and gratitude, and is in connection with lack of participation and statements by those who had said that since they could not vote for various types of republics or systems, they would therefore boycott the referendum. This was actually a blessing in disguise; I am grateful to them for stating their case before the referendum, for by taking such action they divulged their intention. It now appears that their ratio, their percentage, is not more than 1 percent and that these people are an extremely small minority, divorced and separated from the nation. These are the people who, more than anyone else, stressed their adherence to revolution, the people, freedom, democracy and, moreover, opposition to imperialism, defense of the workers, defense of the lower classes, defense of women and defense of intellectuals and students. These are the people who, as it happens, dominated the pages of the press.

For a great many people the important and fundamental issue is to settle past accounts; it is a matter of reprisal and revenge against those who by various means acted against the revolution, the nation and practices. This is living in the past. There comes a time when everything else has been accomplished and we have no other plans or programs--we are not faced with any dangers. Under such circumstances we can attend to these accounts and give top priority to revenge without thinking about the amount of time, effort or expense. This again is living in the past.

If we wish to live in the past without thinking about the present or the future, then we are justified in attending to seeking revenge. It goes without saying that I am not at all against the idea of punishing culprits, as stated by our eminent leader, who said that those counterrevolutionaries, those who committed and resorted to killings, who plundered people's property should be punished observing the legal, lawful and fundamental laws. I am not saying that if anyone has broken into people's houses, committed unlawful acts or committed crimes, they should be left to God to be punished. However, unfortunately, a state of living in the past has been created.

What I must point out is that the referendum was a great and outstanding link in the chain of our victory; it was a confirmation of our past policies and future hopes.

However, it does not mean that everything has become perfect; that we have a comfortable and trouble-free situation. On the contrary, there are many problems; the government's control of the economy, labor, the reactivation of the country's wheels, the country's security, and the domination of the government over the situation is not complete. Such control does not exist as we would like to see it, as it was under the former government [as heard]. There are a great many deficiencies which have not yet been overcome and there are a great many backbreaking demands on us.

Then, as you must have read in the papers, every day and every week there are very unpleasant noises and discomforting cries being heard from various corners of the country: One day it is Kordestan, another day it is Gonbad-e Kavud, and God knows where the noise is going to start tomorrow, Khuzestan or elsewhere. There are vain and senseless pretexts for these. All of us know, as the local inhabitants know too, that these pretexts are nonsensical; there are the pretexts concerning the Sunnis and Shi'ites, the Arabs and the Persians or the Turkomans, and those concerning various appointments. These are the superficial features; the true and inherent reason is something else. The fact of the matter is that on the basis of preconceived plans, well-prepared plans, the same groups or the same types of groups, whether pro-Trotsky or pro-Mao or pro-Marxist, are bringing in things either from other cities or other areas, and unfortunately we lack the necessary border guards and security guards to stop them; people must bear this in mind. These people are importing weapons and going to these regions and, under such pretexts, start by attacking the gendarmerie posts, the garrisons, and then disarm them and create clashes and killings. Then, how much effort has to be exerted, how many people must go to the area to give advice or mediate or strengthen the local forces and eventually involve the army in order to settle the problem? Obviously, these groups or individuals are not acting on their own; they have supports and links, though I should not refer to their links, for it could be accidental; they have allies, they act in unity with the remnants of SAVAK, the mercenaries and those who, under the former regime, supported the satanic regime and who have been left behind, either on this side of the border or the other; these people have an operational staff and they contribute funds. No I do not wish to say how much those people outside Iran are cooperating with these people; it is better to leave it unsaid, for this should suffice.

But what is certain is that in Gonbad-e Kavus the command of these selfsame subversives and counterrevolutionaries was entrusted to the brother of one of the martyrs of Siahal [attack launched on a rural police station a few years ago] and such similar things.

This is why we see that history repeats itself exactly.

The question now arises: What is the aim behind this? What is the aim of those people who bring about such scenes and such troubles, what do they want, what is their aim? Of course, it is extremely natural that this should be so. There is no cause for surprise or anything that is illogical and contrary to one's expectations.

The Iranian nation rose after 2,500 years against this ancient, powerful, vast, deep, mighty imperial system--which, of course, enjoyed foreign support--and overthrew it and achieved victory. But before we could completely knock down and squeeze out the last drop of vitality from its body so that it could fall like a corpse and so that it could be buried he [meaning the shah] left the arena. This means that our revolution and victory has taken place at a time when the adversary had not lost all his forces, vitality and powers. This fatal blow--if it was nature--consisted for the most part of a spiritual and psychological blow: It made him dizzy, made him wretched, made him helpless and forced his hand.

Those who had any contacts with him or knew of him in the last months used to describe his spirits and state of mind saying that he could not concentrate and did not know what he was doing. This was why he ran away, but at a time when the funds had not been exhausted, when the authorities, the army, government departments, money, wealth, the economy, propaganda, the newspapers, schools, education, all the affairs of the realm, had not fallen into our hands. As a propaganda means in order to influence and dominate the minds of people and the press, we did not have anything except, to begin with, those clandestine publications which gradually became open and which were printed in one, two or a few pages. The judiciary was not under the control of the nation in this realm at all so that through the judiciary we could not apprehend the thieves, traitors and others. The same went for education. In particular, we did not have any organization. We did not have these things, but suddenly we inherited the entire realm.

Anyhow, a number of people have fled the scene--they are here or abroad, or they are moving around within the realm. And these people have gradually overcome the effect of the primary blow and have regained some life and have organized themselves; and that union of the shah's forces, which has always existed in Iran and has opposed all the demands of the people, still exists. Indeed, if we were to justify and explain away all these problems, these difficulties, these dangers which we are facing and floundering in, we should say that these constitute a penalty which we have to pay for the speed of our victory. I do not wish to say that that is bad. We do not wish to enter into this argument. But since this took place speedily before the nation could organize and mobilize itself and before it could gradually occupy the trenches one after another and then expel the enemy--or maybe the enemy would have left by itself--we achieved a premature victory, praise be to Allah--it was great. We are now paying the penalty for the speed of this victory, and we must do so and we are doing so and there is no problem.

Well, the question now arises: This enemy, this adversary and these people: What do they want? What is their aim? Well, one of their aims is the plan for the return of the shah, despotism and, behind him--I do not know--maybe foreign domination of the realm. Let them rest assured that henceforth they will rue this to the grave and, just as I said during my speech on University Day, they have not an early chance.

The shah will not return and a coup d'etat is not possible; nor is that regime possible under the old title or under any other title. This nation, which in the past never had any strength, hope and which did not know itself and did not possess this unity and solidarity--you saw for yourselves how many dead it gave and how it stood up to him until it expelled him. [sentence as heard] It goes without saying that even should the impossible happen under any guise, this nation will be 100 times more determined and powerful than the old nation, and nothing will be able to stand up to it.

But what seems more reasonable from the standpoint of international and foreign supporters and elements is that they wish to weaken our revolution and the Islamic Republic and to allow them to reach the phase of victory. Well, the reason is obvious. They wish to preoccupy us, to bedevil us with problems, to make us helpless and--God forbid--to tear us into small pieces. Why? Because first of all what has happened in Iran may have deprived sleep and comfort from a great many systems which have had a similar state of affairs to that in Iran previously, both from the standpoint of the government and the nation. They do not like this. The balance in the Middle East has been fundamentally disrupted. It is obvious that Israel has learned that with all its might it must work out means, plots, stratagems and other ways, since its place here has been given over to Palestine, and that it has lost all that support, backing and its capabilities and all that espionage which it used to carry out through our apparatuses and the oil which it used to receive and all the goods that it used to send over to us--it is extremely natural that it should not tolerate this, but rather take steps in order to destroy it.

Well, we have done many things ourselves. For example, take the consortium agreement, which had already expired. In this matter we showed firmness. Actually, the decision had already been made during the last days of the previous government and I have seen the relevant letter, which is available both at the National Oil Company (NIOC) and the office of the prime minister. At the time the NIOC sent a letter to the office of the prime minister noting that the consortium agreement had expired and that we had no reason to or interest in renewing the agreement. The NIOC asked the prime minister for a decision in this regard. In reply the prime minister wrote in his own handwriting: I concur. But the matter could not be communicated or appropriate action taken at the time because of the chaos and confusion then prevailing. We did the job ourselves--something which was, of course, in the interest of the nation and demanded by the nation.

Well, it is obvious that certain capitalists, certain authorities and certain interested parties in the world would be uneasy over such actions. So we should not be surprised if we observed this even at home, even from groups other than those who are in opposition in principle--whether this be motivated by rancor, hostility or revenge. Apart from that, it is perhaps in the nature of the revolution and the people's expectation of reforms from the government that we should experience, whenever we try to do something, immediate and strange resistance.

Well, everyone knows that the previous administrative machinery was one of the most inflated and overmanned organizations in the world. There were several times more personnel than necessary. Huge salaries used to be paid. Well, our first step has to be clearing up the mess and making economies. But as soon as we try to do this, by terminating employment, pensioning off somebody or reducing somebody's bonuses, we encounter loud opposition.

So the existence of irritations and the existence of the danger, which I am talking about, are both inevitable and natural.

Now, the next question is: What should we do in the face of these threats and dangers? Should we go back? Should we change course? Should we surrender? Or should we, as in the past, pin our hopes on conviction, determination, unity, organization and sacrifice? The nation is now more determined, better equipped and more optimistic than in the past. The nation has had more experience and its hopes are much greater now as a result of its past victories. And at the same time, we should feel neither despair nor arrogance.

The nation should be mobilized. One of the ways in which the nation could mobilize itself is by lightening the heavy burden created by living in a state of revenge. This has paralyzed the nation, tied it hands, and preoccupied its mind. Another way in which this should be done is by not weakening the government, by not paralyzing it, but by strengthening it. Everyone, from the highest office to the lowest, should all support each other and cooperate with the government. For example, people should not, even with good intention, lock up the frozen meat warehouses, thus preventing us from distributing meat.

This is the minimum that this national government expects from everyone, from top to bottom. His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni has also stated personally: I support this government. I have confidence in this government. Everyone should support this government. We have asked the people that whatever you have in mind, you should first bring it to our attention so that we will know about it. You should not issue proclamations over our heads, so that we can tell you in advance whether or not what you demand or what you want to do is within the realm of possibility or the existing constraints. This is so that we will not have additional problems created on top of the existing ones. And finally, everyone should take action and don the garb of defense.

I will first discuss the government's share in this common task and then the nation's share. Well, the government's situation is clear. What are the tools of its trade? Well, this enormous army of civil servants, both civilian and military--be it officers, NCO's, low-ranking personnel, high-ranking officers, specialists or nonspecialists, everyone. We have no other means at our disposal. The number of people from our side in this apparatus, the number of those who have voluntarily joined this organization and who have had no prior connection with it is very limited. There is no way in which we could increase this number to, say, 10,000, even if we go scouting around for all the talent available. Furthermore, we will not have the expertise, competence, ability and capability--let me start with myself by saying I have none of these qualities in the office which has been placed upon my shoulders.

At any rate, if the government is expected to do anything it has no alternative whatsoever but to use the vast machinery of the civil service--whether all these people joined in the strike, joined the nation during the last stages of the revolution and those who did not do that--are interested in the revolution, are interested in the country and in our principles for the simple reason that they have participated in the referendum. With their participation in the referendum--something which they did without coercion or compulsion--it should be clear that a large number of civil servants agree with us.

Even if we assume the impossible, namely that they are not willing to cooperate, it will be against their own interests not to work with the organization which employs them, which is their bread and butter. This is a human matter, this is a psychological matter. So, these people are ready to serve and we have to use them--we have no alternative.

But the problem is that they do not have the vitality they need to serve. They do not have the spirit to serve enthusiastically, or even routinely. Why is this? It is because they have no place in the hearts of the people. The people still look on the civil servant as those who served in the previous regime or as those who joined the Rastakhiz Party, although, as we know, everybody, with very few exceptions, became members of the Rastakhiz Party. Now, if we regard membership in the Rastakhiz Party, or regard an article by an individual or a speech by an individual as a crime, as a sin, and if we criticize the government for having kept such individuals, or having employed such individuals in the civil service, then we have no choice but to fire all government employees. And then we will be left all to ourselves; we will be left with our impotence.

What the government wants is what you want. What I want is what the government wants. And what the government wants it wants because it has no choice if it is to fulfill your demands. So have forgiveness, have tolerance, open your hearts to respect, sincerity and kindness for the civil servants. Look at them as your own kind. Draw the line somewhere. Fair enough, those who inflicted torture, those who shot people, those who killed people, those who transferred money during the 2 years of the revolution in order to defeat the revolution, those who truly plundered public funds--well, these deserve speedy investigations, revolutionary courts and even execution if justified in principle. But those who served under the previous system in accordance with the regulations governing that system should be forgiven and should not be regarded as criminals unless they have done something in contravention to that system and its regulations, such as obtaining bribes, stealing funds or abusing power; for even the previous system did not allow, under its regulations, bribery or misappropriation of funds by this or that official or minister. But we should leave the reckoning of these individuals with the judiciary, with the authorities concerned, and so forth.

What is of cardinal importance to us, what is more necessary to us than our daily bread, is our concern for the security forces and the army. Well, as for the army, some of the officers have been killed, some have left and some have been purged; and the purge in the army continues. But, as I have said, if the government is expected to do its duty and do its job in these critical conditions, it will have no alternative whatsoever but to use the government employees, the purged government machinery. We will be able to do our duty, God willing, only if you, the nation, and all in authority--as I have said and I repeat again, from the exalted leader on down--open your hearts to these people, show respect for them, and provide them with security and immunity.

However, there is one thing of great importance, an imperative thing to say here, so that both the people and the various committees, be it their members or others, and various groups can hear me. They should take care lest the country degenerate into a situation like that under Ahmad shah and Mozaffareddin shah, in which there was in every district, in every mountain pass, on every street corner, or in every town a ruler, a gang leader, a master or a bully--a situation in which everyone was a law unto himself.

We should not have such a situation. The committees should cooperate with one another.

When I was in Tabriz I had the honor and privilege to be in the presence of the local learned ulema after lunch. I told them, humbly, come and form a single committee, please. Form a central committee in Tabriz and then have a council of your own to elect one person, even if by drawing lots, so that there can be only one committee in Tabriz or the whole of Azarbayjan, in the name of the imam, under your own supervision. But now you have a committee here and a committee there, and we all end up neutralizing one another's operations.

If this government belongs to the nation, if this government is elected by the imam, if this government is working to save the country, then there should be the utmost cooperation with and obedience to the government. Anything other than this is wrong. Anything other than this is antirevolutionary. There should be not the slightest hindrance, the slightest action, the slightest interference even affecting the lowliest of government officers. If this is not observed the government will become paralyzed, the government will not be able to do the job you want it to do.

I apologize for saying these things, for pouring my heart out. I am doing this because it is necessary.

SPOKESMAN ON U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS, ARMS PURCHASES

LD051158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The government will repeal any laws that might run counter to the people's interests and replace them with new laws. The government spokesman, in an interview with correspondents, has said: Since the provisional Islamic government of Iran began its work, and up until now, 82 resolutions and 42 legislative bills have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

With regard to the number of U.S. experts in Iran, he said: Following the revolution's victory some 40,000 Americans left Iran. At the moment there are 900 Americans in Iran, including 40 military advisers. 'Abbas Amir-Entezam, the government spokesman, pointed out: The assistance of these 40 military advisers may be used if necessary, bearing in mind that most of the weapons used by the army have been purchased from the United States. The government spokesman pointed out: We cannot close our country's borders with other countries, or say we should not have any ties with them.

In another part of his interview he spoke about the existence of intelligence organizations and the manner in which they operate. He said: Since the country needs an intelligence organization, a new organization will be set up to undertake such affairs.

With regard to meetings between foreign ambassadors and Cabinet ministers and the prime minister, 'Abbas Amir-Entezam said: The most important topic discussed at these meetings concerns requests from various countries to purchase oil from Iran independently of the consortium agreement. They also express their readiness, at these meetings, to give our country technical assistance.

With regard to the transfer of several national air force aircraft outside the country prior to the victory of the revolution, the government spokesman said: Such topics were raised earlier with regard to the supersonic F-14 aircraft, but the investigations carried out proved that all these aircraft are in Iran.

At the moment they are being strictly guarded by the national air force. Only a C-130 had gone to Saudi Arabia, which could not return owing to technical faults. Iranian experts have been ordered to go to Saudi Arabia and bring back the aircraft to Iran after effecting the necessary repair work.

With regard to the agreement on the building of the Neka, Bushehr and Ahvaz power stations, the government spokesman said: Since more than 80 percent of the construction work and the installation of the power plants have been completed, the government intends to implement the agreements and bring the work to completion. A number of these power plants will become operational within 3 months, in light of the country's power shortage.

With regard to hindrances caused by some revolution committee members, he said: No one has the right to distress the people in the streets and thoroughfares under any pretext. Those perpetrating such acts will be punished by revolutionary courts.

With regard to arms purchases, the government spokesman said: We need arms only for the defense of the country's borders, and we already have enough arms at our disposal. At the moment we have no need for fresh arms purchases.

'Abbas Emir-Entezam, with regard to the purchases of 4,000 tanks, as well as submarines and destroyers from Britain, said: At a meeting I had with the British ambassador, I told him on behalf of the government that we do no need these arms, but that the British Government can deliver agricultural and industrial machinery instead. It was decided that the British ambassador would raise the matter with his government.

With regard to the possibility of superpower interference in Iran, the government spokesman said: Our country's political and geographical situation does not allow such a thing, for if, God forbid, the two superpowers came into conflict in Iran it would lead to a world war.

On establishing relations between Iran and Cuba, the government spokesman said: In the same way the Islamic Iranian Government has friendly relations with all countries, including China, the Soviet Union and the United States, studies are being conducted at the Foreign Ministry with a view to establishing relations with this country as well. With regard to Iran's participation in the nonalined conference and accepting membership in this organization, he said: Following the victory of the revolution we announced that the Iranian Government would follow a policy of nonalinement, the necessary studies regarding the conditions for membership will be carried out.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN041744 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Sri Lanka Foreign Affairs Minister A.C.S. Hameed arrived in Tehran today on an official 3-day visit. This afternoon, he held talks in Tehran with Foreign Minister Dr Karim Sanjabi.

The Sri Lanka foreign affairs minister will leave for Qom tomorrow, Thursday, to meet with the leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni. He will then return to Tehran to hold talks with Prime Minister Engineer Mehdi Bazargan.

Meets With Sanjabi

JN041912 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Apr 79 JN

[Text] A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka foreign affairs minister and chairman of the nonalined movement, met this afternoon with Dr Karim Sanjabi, foreign minister of the Islamic Iranian Republic. Mr Hameed said that the Iranian Islamic revolution has deeply and positively affected us. We look to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni with appreciation. Prior to the Iranian revolution, his eminence had said that Iran would take the course of nonalinement when the revolution triumphed. Now there are 86 members in the nonalined movement.

Mr Hameed said: The nonalined movement includes the Third World countries which have struggled for their liberty and independence. He added: I believe that the course of nonalinement is a must for deprived countries. Iran has been missing from this movement. The nations of the nonalined movement, which constitute two-thirds of the world's population, are looking forward to Iran's joining the movement.

Replying to his guest, the Sri Lanka foreign affairs minister, Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Karim Sanjabi said: We also are studying this matter. We understand the concept of nonalinement. So far, this movement has not exerted any pressure on its members. Every state joins the nonalined movement according to its wishes. It is this which has kept the movement going despite the differences inside it. I am confident that this movement will further expand.

Dr Sanjabi added: Ayatollah Khomeyni has already announced that we are nonalined and that we do not have any commitments to the big powers. We struggle in support of nations which struggle for their liberties.

The foreign minister of the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic Republic said: We have not so far joined the nonalined movement because we are preoccupied with domestic affairs in view of the importance of the revolution. We are proceeding step by step. We were busy with a historic referendum and now we have to deal with the new constitution and the constituent assembly. We will study the subject of joining the nonalined movement.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister will leave for holy Qom tomorrow to meet with the leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

BAZARGAN MEETS WITH USSR ENVOY, DISCUSSES GAS PIPELINE

LD041720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, today met and had talks with the Soviet ambassador and Mr Aliyev, an official responsible for economic affairs at the USSR Ministry of Industries. During the meeting talks took place within the context of economic issues and such joint Iranian-Soviet projects as power stations, the second trans-Iranian gas pipeline, silos and steel smelting.

FEDAYEEN LEADER DENOUNCES SEPARATIST MOVES

LD042010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Iranian People's Fedayeen Guerrillas Organization, in an interview with domestic and foreign pressmen today, condemned the recent events in Gonbad-e Kavus.

He said: We know that when imperialism is defeated it retreats and, while beating a retreat, utilizes the people's feelings to their own detriment. The organization's spokesman warned the committees and said: Imperialism attempts to misuse the pure, religious sentiments of young people who are in the committees, but the political vigilance of our young people has risen during the past year's struggle; and it will not be all that easy for imperialism to make use of these young people in order to harm the interests of the people.

On the issue of autonomy and separatism he said: We are strongly against any separatist movement and, together with all the rest of the progressive forces, we shall wage the struggle with might and main against any movement or course should these emerge, and every separatist movement is an imperialist plot.

The spokesman, speaking about the Baader-Meinhoff group and terrorism, said: We do not know much about this group and our organization has never had and does not have any links with it whatsoever. Anyhow, we believe that one could not attain the desirable results with terrorist operations and we will not cooperate with any terrorist organization whatsoever.

On the subject of radio and television, while criticizing the policy of the radio and television organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: We think that radio and television should belong to the entire people so that anyone with any political conviction may be able to speak his mind.

RESIGNATION OF IRAN'S RADIO DIRECTOR DENIED

JN051120 Tehran PARS in Arabic 1055 GMT 5 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 April--The office of Ayatollah Khomeyni today officially denied the rumors about the resignation of Sadeo Qotbzadeh, director of the radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Rumors have been circulating in Tehran today that Qotbzadeh had resigned and was prevented from leaving the country.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON PILLAGING, ILLEGAL ARRESTS IN GONBAD

LD041804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A statement was issued today by the Interior Ministry's delegation dispatched to Gonbad-e Kavus. The text of the statement is as follows:

Now that by the will of God and with the assistance of our crusading brothers and the army and the struggling people of Gonbad-e Kavus, the city has regained its former calm. It has been heard that irresponsible and brigand-type individuals have resorted to arresting and pillaging the property of the people of the region and have undermined the calm of a number of people. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all the brothers and sisters in the area to keep an eye on these people with complete vigilance and to identify and report them to the Gonbad-e Kavus governorate office. Transgression against the freedom and the name and honor of the people is contrary to the humanitarian, religious law and legal standards, and the transgressors will be punished in the most stringent manner.

It is necessary to remind you--while confirming the need for prosecuting and arresting SAVAK puppet agents and the mercenaries of the former regime--that embarking on bothering or occasionally unilaterally arresting individuals without any lawful justification are emphatically condemned and indictable.

SANANDAJ PREPARES TO ELECT CITY COUNCIL

LD042004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Sanandaj people are extensively preparing to hold the elections to the 11-man Sanandaj City Council. These elections will be held for the first time in Kordestan Province following the Iranian Islamic revolution. The provisional committee administering the city has also set up polling stations in the mosques, in each of which are people acting as an election supervisory council. The election supervisory council, at every polling station in various districts of Sanandaj, yesterday embarked on registering the names of and identifying the eligible voters. The candidates can either be put forward independently, or by means of groups--political wings and trade unions which are active in the city. Meanwhile, the minimum age limit for voting in these election has been specified as 16.

LORESTAN'S GOVERNOR GENERAL REBUTS PRESS REPORT ON ATTACK

LD042014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone conversation, the governor general of Lorestan Province has rebutted a report carried by one of the newspapers about an attack on the governor general's office and the local jail. Dr Hoseyn 'Ali said: This incident has arisen as a result of a few shots fired into the air yesterday by people who were probably returning home at the end of the 13th day of the new year--this happens to be a prevalent custom--and, as a result, the guards on security duty appeared on the spot fearing a probable plot and fired a number of shots into the air. There was no problem whatsoever.

In conclusion, he called on the press to exercise the necessary care in publishing reports in order not to disturb the people with the publication of baseless reports.

ECONOMIC, FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON OPEC DECISION

LD041958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance has said that in spite of the 17 percent increase in the price of oil, caused by the decrease in the value of the dollar, the price of our oil is now cheaper than 1974 prices.

As reported by our correspondent Hassan Hafezi, Mr 'Ali Ardalan, who recently returned from the OPEC conference in Geneva, said: From 1975 until now, the price of Western products increased from 40 percent to 80 percent, whereas if the price of oil doubles and jumps from $14 to $28, this price increase will affect the rate of inflation of European prices by only 3 percent; for example, it will increase from 3 percent to 6 percent.

'Ali Ardalan said it is the duty of the press to expose the plunder of the industrial countries.

Regarding the effect which the increase in oil prices will have on developing countries, he said that OPEC has established a fund to aid these countries and that up to now Iran's pledge on aid through this fund has been more than the other members.

Regarding the price of oil fixed by OPEC, the minister said: This price is the minimum and all countries can sell their oil at higher prices, taking into consideration market demands.

As regards the government's position vis-a-vis the consortium, he said: The consortium will be omitted from the vocabulary of our oil transactions. Regarding tax problems, the minister said: With the facilities that we have provided, it is expected that people who owe taxes will themselves pay that amount which they judge is reasonable. He added that the rate of tax on salaries has been reduced for the benefit of salaried people, and that it will be declared shortly.

NVOI COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION

TA040536 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 2100 GMT 27 Mar 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Road of Revolution's Progress"]

[Text] Our country's national democratic and Islamic revolution went through classic phases.

From the viewpoint of the future progress of our revolution, and in order to assure that the victories attained through the revolution are irreversible, we should note that the revolutionary movement is the direct result of a plan for necessary changes in the Iranian society. This is the fruition of the struggles of the people of Iran in pursuit of changes for many years.

The present phase of Iran's revolution is also the direct result of those great struggles which started two years ago against dictatorship. Then the revolution followed its course from the middle of last year, culminating in a democratic and national movement, and from the month of Azar it entered its revolutionary phase. In the course of revolution, this was a religious phase.

The events of the past two years of the revolution started with emotional struggles in propressive circles. Then the vast educational and student organizations rose to struggle openly. This was followed by uprisings of tradesmen in the outskirts of cities, and finally with all the vehemence and strength of their ranks, the workers and peasants joined the uprisings actively.

For two years, protest letters and grievances were used in the initial stages of the present revolutionary movement. Then mosques and university halls were turned into centers of struggle against the regime. Street demonstrations followed as means of struggle in individual cities. Spontaneous demonstrations throughout the country were followed by economic and political rallies and strikes, and finally the successful revolution erupted on 13 Bahman. Iran's truly popular, great and mighty national and Islamic revolution manifested itself. In the course of the revolution, during the month of Bahman, while the armed forces of the shah's regime were being toppled, the might of the revolution became even more obvious. In such a course, it is logical that not only did the revolution of Iran create (words indistinct) for our people, but it created and is still creating a fertile ground for its future progress. On the basis of Iran's revolution, we can rightfully conclude that Iran's revolution against imperialism is perpetual. It will proceed with the democratic wishes of the people of Iran.

NVOI ON RIGHTS OF MINORITIES, REVOLUTION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

TA041631 [Editorial Report TA] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 3 April carries a commentary on the rights of the ethnic minorities. The commentary begins by stressing the importance of the rights of ethnic minorities and the need for a major program for their solution. After noting that "members of the provisional revolutionary government have on various occasions stated that the new constitution will stipulate the rights of ethnic minorities along with the rights of the entire nation," the commentary says: "There is no doubt that the ethnic minorities living in Iran have undeniable rights, and that our country's national and democratic forces respect and support those rights. Happily, with the victory of the nation's revolution, conditions have now been created for the solution of this issue. For years on end, the sinister Pahlavi dynasty's oppressive government violated our people's rights, including the rights of minorities." The commentary also notes that "the despotic Pahlavi regime which drowned in blood" the ethnic minorities such as Azerbaijanis, Baluchis and Kurds, whenever they asked that their rights be recognized, "has been crushed with the nation's powerful hand," and now efforts are under way to resolve the minorities' rights issue. In conclusion, the commentary warns the revolutionary forces to be vigilant against plots by the enemies of the revolution.

The radio then carries a commentary referring to the achievements of the revolution and the activities of its opponents. After noting that the revolution "has ended the life of the abominable and monarchic regime and its despotism, the commentary says that the nation is now engaged in a political, military and economic cleaning up operation. It says: "CENTO has been dumped into history's dustbin. The U.S. and Israeli advisers and spies have been expelled from Iran. The organization of the executioners, SAVAK, has been crushed under the blows of the nation's armed revolt, and its masters and executioners have been tried and sentenced by the revolutionary courts. With the collapse of the shah's regime, the CIA and the Pentagon have lost their largest military, (?strategic) and conspiratorial base in our region. This is a great achievement not only for the Iranian nation but for all the struggling nations in the area. With the revolution, our country has dumped into the dustbin all military (?exploitation) and all bilateral agreements with the United States, and has joined the family of nonalined countries by adopting a policy of positive neutrality. As a result of this great national, Islamic and democratic revolution, the nation has also been able to detach itself from the oil cartel and the malicious consortium and to restore its authority over its oil wealth."

The commentary then says that "all these achievements have pleased the friends of liberation and revolution at home and abroad, while making unhappy the enemies of the Iranian nation, such as the SAVAKists, the remnants of the defunct regime, the advocates of Western monopolies, the homeless Mohammad Reza and his criminal (?relatives) and, especially, the officials and spies of the United States and Britain, which were the defunct regime's protectors."

The commentary says that "the supporters of the defunct bloody regime and SAVAKists and U.S. and Israeli agents are embarking on every type of crime" with the purpose of "creating ethnic conflicts and unrest among the public, in a bid to undermine Iran's national, democratic and Islamic revolution," and that some newspapers, which are the organs of "Western monopolies and espionage organizations," are helping these conspirators "by distorting facts and publishing false reports."

The commentary concludes: "Let us strengthen our forces to foil the plots and conspiracies of our enemies."

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN MEETS WITH VISITING BULGARIAN MINISTER

BK050922 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, Lumlai Wazir [prime minister], received in his office for an introductory meeting His Excellency Angel Chaushev, the minister of works of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at 4 pm today and discussed with him matters related to economic cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement for vocational training of 2,000 Afghan youths in Bulgaria was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry (?premises) at 2 pm today. The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, the minister of agriculture and land reform, and His Excellency Angel Chaushev, the minister of works of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS REACTION TO BHUTTO'S EXECUTION

BK041256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The news of Mr Bhutto's execution aroused great interest in India and several newspapers brought out special editions.

Several Indian leaders have condemned the hanging. Mrs Indira Gandhi said the Pakistan president had acted in defiance of world opinion. She added that Mr Bhutto had become a victim of a conspiracy by certain vested interests within and outside Pakistan.

Former President V.V. Giri said he believes that there should be no sentence of hanging in statute book of any country and even a murderer should be given a chance to reform himself.

Industries Minister George Fernandes, in a telegram to Mrs Bhutto, expressed grief over his execution.

Mr Bhutto's childhood friend, Mr Piloo Mody, MP, said his execution was too tragic for words and too (?stupid) to describe.

The Communist Party of India condemning the execution said it was shocked and horrified by it. It added that by the execution the Pakistan Government has destroyed its political opponent in defiance of world public opinion.

The general secretary of the Janata Party, Mr Madhu Limaye, expressed the fear that the execution will lead to upheavals and destabilization in Pakistan. The execution also figured in several state assemblies.

In Srinagar, students took out a procession raising slogans against the execution. Police used teargas and fired into the air to disperse the demonstrators when some of them became violent and threw stones at the headquarters of the UN military observers group. Some demonstrators set on fire and ransacked the residence of the station director of doordarshan [television station] which is located near the UN office. According to the PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], vehicular traffic in the city came to a standstill and shops and educational institutions were closed.

Kashmir Chief Minister

BK041616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, has said that every right thinking person, who believes in justice and fair play, will feel sorry over the execution of Mr Bhutto. He appealed to the people of the state to remain calm and express their feelings in a peaceful way.

The Jammu and Kashmir National Conference Legislature Party, at a meeting in Jammu under the chairmanship of the chief minister, expressed sorrow on the execution of Mr Bhutto. Members stood in silence for 2 minutes in his memory.

Further Reaction

BK050918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Mr Jayprakash Narayan has described the execution of Mr Bhutto as very sad.

The Kerala Assembly today expressed its grief over the hanging of the former Pakistan prime minister.

All educational institutions in Kashmir were ordered to be closed today. Hartals [strikes] and demonstrations continued in the [Srinagar] town for the second day today in protest against the execution.

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM VOICED AT DELHI PUBLIC MEETING

BK050434 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A public meeting was organized in New Delhi yesterday to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the fight against Chinese aggression. The speakers described the Chinese action in Vietnam as a threat to world peace.

The leader of the visiting Vietnamese peace delegation, Mr Phan Anh, thanked the Indian people for their support.

VAJPAYEE, SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS NONALINED SUMMIT

BK041618 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Apr (AFP)--Visiting Foreign Minister of Somalia Dr. Abdurahman Jama Barre had a second unscheduled meeting with his Indian counterpart A.B. Vajpayee here today discussing mainly matters relating to the nonaligned movement.

Official sources said, without giving details, that the "main focus" was on the nonaligned summit to be held in Havana.

The two foreign ministers had their first round of talks on Monday last, two days after Dr. Barre arrived for a five-day official visit to this country.

Dr. Barre is scheduled to leave for Pakistan later this evening.

Indian Assistance Offer

BK041636 Hong Kong AFP in English 1617 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Apr (AFP)--India today offered to assist Somalia in its entrepreneurial activities, training of personnel and general industrial development.

The offer was made by Industry Minister George Fernandes when visiting Somalian Foreign Minister Dr. Abdurahman Jama Barre called on him.

Mr Fernandes also suggested a triangular arrangement, Indian technology and skills with financial assistance from the Arab world, to meet Somalia's industrialisation needs.

PAKISTAN

PAPER SAYS BHUTTO CLAIMED INNOCENCE TO THE LAST

BK041403 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Apr (AFP)--"Oh Lord help me for I am innocent" former Pakistani Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said at the foot of the gallows just before he was hanged this morning, the Urdu language newspaper NAWA-I-WAST reported here today.

Mr Bhutto walked slowly with his escort to his execution, in Rawalpindi Prison, his hands tied behind his back, his eyes on the ground and his lips closed until he reached the foot of the gallows, the newspaper said.

According to NAWA-I-WAST, Mr Bhutto wrote a long will which he was made to sign before he climbed the steps to the gallows. The will was countersigned by a magistrate.

BHUTTO SUPPORTERS IN RAWALPINDI DISPERSED BY POLICE

BK041332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, 4 Apr (AFP)--A crowd of some 800 people demonstrated in central Rawalpindi in support of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto for 30 minutes today before being dispersed by police.

Among the crowd were three senior officials of Mr. Bhutto's former ruling Pakistani Peoples Party, Aziz Ahmed, former foreign minister; Hafiz Pirzada, former finance minister; and Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, former communications minister.

The three were carried during the procession on the backs of demonstrators while many women in the crowd wept openly.

Police, armed with truncheons, dispersed the crowd without any violent incident.

AUTHORITIES RESTRICT TRAVEL TO BHUTTO GRAVESITE

BK041621 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, April 4 (AFP)--Pakistani authorities today warned diplomatic missions in the capital that they would require special authorisation to visit the interior of Sino, the native province of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

The province was the scene of violent demonstrations when Mr Bhutto was first sentenced to death in March 1978.

It was also reported that the authorities had closed a number of administrative offices in Sino Province capital, Karachi, for fear of incidents.

PPP LEADER WANTS MOURNING PERIOD FOR BHUTTO

BK041623 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 4 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Rawalpindi, April 4 (AFP)--The secretary general of the late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistani Peoples Party today called on party members to observe a "memorial service" throughout the nation tomorrow and a mourning period of 40 days.

Muhammed Yasin Wattoo, a former communication minister [as received] and Mr Bhutto's cousin, said that shortly before his death early today, the former premier left messages urging his followers "not to start trouble or cause bloodshed" over his execution.

On April 1, when the two cousins met for the last time, Mr Bhutto said, "I do not want anybody hurt or killed for me."

The last message of the "martyred chairman" of the party, Mr Wattoo said today, was to "keep unity."

BHUTTO SUPPORTERS ATTACK POLICE IN KARACHI 4 APR

BK051119 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 5 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 5 Apr (AFP)--An angry crowd of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's supporters today attacked and tried to burn down a police outpost on the outskirts of Karachi city, police sources said.

The crowd had gathered at a place called Ibrahim Hydri to offer prayers for Mr Bhutto who was hanged in Rawalpindi yesterday.

Pro-Bhutto and anti-government slogans were raised by the crowd which was protesting against the former premier's execution. Later, it stoned the police outpost at Ibrahim Hydri.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the trouble spot and the situation was brought under control. Police officials were investigating the incident, sources said.

In another incident in Chakiwara area of the city some pro-Bhutto demonstrators reportedly set a minibus on fire last night. Sixteen persons have been arrested in this connection. The demonstrators blocked traffic on the main Chakiwara road and stoned the passing vehicles.

Congregational prayers were offered by about a thousand people for former Prime Minister Bhutto at Kakri Park in the heart of the city.

Former Sind Chief Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and two other erstwhile provincial ministers and other prominent leaders of the Pakistan People's Party attended the prayers.

Later, the crowd on its way back from the prayers set on fire a government-owned electricity truck outside Kakri Park.

Police dispersed the violent mob and a few arrests were also made.

Prayers were also offered at other towns of Sind Province, where Mr. Bhutto was born and had his political base.

SRI LANKA

OPPOSITION PARTIES DENOUNCE BHUTTO HANGING

OW042036 Hong Kong AFP in English 1745 GMT 4 Apr 79 OW

[Excerpt] Colombo, 4 Apr (AFP)--The two opposition parties in Sri Lanka's Parliament today denounced the execution of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan.

Sri Lanka's former prime minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in a statement said her Freedom Party "most vehemently denounces this crime which is one of the most cruel and despicable murders of the twentieth century". Paying a tribute to Mr. Bhutto, she said: While mourning the tragic killing the entire world salutes Mr. Bhutto for his magnificent international contribution. Mrs. Bandarnaike said the killing of Mr Bhutto demonstrates the efforts made by reaction to annihilate national political leaders both politically and physically.

Mr. Appapillai Amirthalingan, secretary general of the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF) and leader of the opposition in Sri Lanka's Parliament, in a statement said the killing of Mr. Bhutto marks a violent departure from the treatment meted out for political crimes in the past.

Deploring the "cruelty and harshness of the punishment imposed" on Mr. Bhutto, he said it "savours of a political vindictiveness which is contrary to the accepted norms of conduct".

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FINLAND

BK021602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1517 GMT 2 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Apr (AFP)--Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed today ended a four-day visit to Finland, returning home with a Finnish promise to send a delegation to look into possibilities for investment in Sri Lanka.

In talks here between Mr Hameed and his hosts, the two sides also reached agreement on the expansion of economic cooperation and on investment guarantees.

During the two-day official part of his visit, Mr Hameed met Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and had talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on trade, development aid to Sri Lanka, and the international situation.

They also discussed the position adopted by the non-aligned countries on international issues.